RINGKASAN

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk : 1) menguji efektifitas jamur entomopatogen *Fusarium* cf. *solani* untuk mengendalikan hama walang sangit. 2) menguji pengaruh aplikasi jamur entomopatogen tersebut terhadap hama pemakan daun. 3) menguji pengaruh aplikasi jamur entomopatogen tersebut terhadap produksi padi. Penelitian ini dilaksanakan mulai bulan Maret sampai dengan Juni 2016 pada pertanaman padi di Desa Baseh Kecamatan Kedungbanteng Kabupaten Banyumas. Penelitian ini menggunakan Rancangan Acak Kelompok Lengkap (RAKL), terdiri dari 3 perlakuan dan 9 ulangan. Perlakuan adalah frekuensi penyemprotan suspensi jamur entomopatogen yang terdiri dari tanpa penyemprotan (B0); penyemprotan satu kali (B1); penyemprotan dua kali (B2). Variabel yang diamati yaitu populasi walang sangit, intensitas serangan walang sangit, intensitas serangan belalang, tinggi tanaman, jumlah anakan produktif, bobot tanaman segar, bobot tanaman kering, bobot biji segar dan bobot bij kering. Data dianalisis dengan uji F, apabila terdapat perbedaan nyata maka dilanjutkan dengan uji DMRT 5%. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa efikasi jamur entomopatogen tidak dapat menurunkan populasi walang sangit dan intensitas serangga tersebut. Begitu pula, efikasi tersebut tidak mampu menurunkan populasi hama belalang. Efikasi jamur tersebut tidak dapat meningkatkan tinggi tanaman, jumlah anakan produktif, bobot tanaman basah dan bobot biji basah. Namun perlakuan tersebut mampu mempertahankan bobot tanaman kering dan bobot biji kering.

Kata kunci: padi, walang sangit *Leptocorisa oratorius*, kerusakan, Jamur *Fusarium* cf. *solani*.

SUMMARY

This study aimed to: 1) examine the effectiveness of entomopathogenic fungus Fusarium cf. solani in controlling rice bug. 2) examine the effect of the application of the entomopathogenic fungus against leaf-eating pests. 3) examine the effect of application the entomopathogenic fungus on rice production. This study was conducted from March to June 2016 in Village Baseh, Districts Kedungbanteng, District Banyumas. The experiment used a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD), consisted of 3 treatments and 9 replications. The treatment was the frequency spraying suspension entomopathogenic fungus consisted of without spraying (B0); spraying once (B1); spraying twice (B2). The measured variables were rice bugs population, intensity rice bug attack, population of grasshopper, plant height, number of productive tillers, fresh weight and dry weight of plant, the weight of fresh and the weight of dry seed. Data were analyzed by F test, if there is a real difference then continued with DMRT 5%. The results showed that the efficacy of entomopathogenic fungus did not decrease population of rice bug and intensity their attack. Similarly, efficacy was not able to reduce population of grasshopper. Efficacy Fusarium solani did not increase plant height, number of productive tillers, the fresh weight of plant and the weight of fresh seed. However, the treatment was able to maintain the dry weight of plant and the weight of dry seed.

Keywords: paddy field, rice bugs Leptocorisa oratorius, demage, fungus Fusarium cf. solani.